Urban Sociology

George Simmel → “Metropolis & Mental life” (1920’s to 1950’s)

- antibiotic view abt urbanisation.
- Traditional society better than urban. Since it causes social disharmony.

Chicago school of sociology:
1. Darwin
2. George Simmel.
3. David Reisman.
4. Park & Burgers.

Robert – E. Paul (from UK) & Herbert Gans (USA) (1960’s)

criticism of Simmel.
- says no relationship between physical proximity & social relationship.
- one from outside forms a commonly in course of time.
- No connectional b/w life style & geographical space.

 Manuel. Castells (1970’s)

- “The urban in”.
- “City & grassroots”.
- “The information city”.
- In his urban in book he goes by slrt/. Marist view of
  Althusser & Nicols Paulzas
- Monopoly of capital dependent on state that ctrl urban goods & services.
- Emuginee of bonegeois ⇒ urban social movement.
  Social change.
- Hence mass consumerism.
- Reproductively of labour force.

Urban - geographical space
- large population
- 70% of non agre’s

- in his 2nd book, he abandoned Marxist view & had less dramatic view.
In his 3\textsuperscript{rd} book -> how revolution In informant/. Technically Give rise to U/n.

**Urbanisation:**

- It is a process, where population from rural based areas Migrated to urban areas. Switch over of agri/. To industrial job.

**Urbanism:**

- It is product . Pattern of behaviour, made of thinking, Life style all are based on urban centric. He May stay in village & no need to stay in urban.
- Urbanism is a way of life —— Louis wirth

**Urban revolution:**

I - Pre industrial cities will emerge (eg. Varanasi)
- Gives urban mode of thinking
- Trade develops → rural to urban migrated.
II - Industrialiation along with urbanization takes place.
- m/sed system of produtional.
- Hand made goods replaced by factory goods.
- Migration to productional centric places.
III - Emergence of metropolis, metropolitan area.
  - Connectation.
  - Present society

**Conurbation:**

Concept —— Patrick Geddes

In a course of time. 2 separate cities merge & Influence both & it become a centre.

Metropolitan city
Metropolitan area.
- no political integrity
- but economically, culturally it influences the area.
- so interdependence.
- based on metropolitan service area

One can make the metropolitan area.

**Metropolitan:**
- Mother city
- It has a leged city & it has a surrounding area.
  Eg: Chennai.

  - Law, government comes for legal system It has corporation
  - Area is legally codified.

**Metropolitan region:**
- But no exact demarcation beyond which exists.
- Size M.C < M.A < M.R.
- Hinderland -> strongly influenced by met city

  not solvely. Areas surrounding Chennai.

Economy & culture this dependent of Chennai but not solely.

**“Megalopolis”:**

Jean Gotten

Lowis Munsford
- a continuous string of urban settlement

- super connterbertion

**Primate city:**

![Diagram]

- has inordinately / disproportionately (have higher proportion) of urban population.

- Eg. Mexican city -> 90% of Mexical population

**Parasitic cities:**

- it will not develop hinder land

**Generated City:**

- develop the hinder land

![Diagram]

2 types of cities.

**Orthogenetic**
Little traditional (localized trad) in
Transformed into great
(languages, folk songs develop
Into books, written documents)

**Heterogenetic**
Transform into new
Culture will develop
Into books, written documents
That contradiction the indigenous culture. Here cultural conflict cultural or particular or contral cultural develops.

1 urbaniational
Primate / folk sty/ pearant sty is civilized or
Partly civilized due to influence from urban centre.

2 urbaniational
IIIrd to Hetrogenetic civilization
Converge of culture.

Louis Klirth
- “Urbanism as a way of life”
- 3 features of urban styl.
  1. Size
  2. Density
  3. Heterogeneity
  Interaction
  Annonicity
  Different cultural

Robert Red Field
Concepts ‘folk – urban continous
study
Tepolitzan village in Mexico City.
Distinguish below folk & urban styles.

Folk
- Small - large
- Isolated - broken down isolation
- social homogeneity - social disorganization
- nonliterate - individuality
- folk all society can urban be placed here

Oscar Louis
- style can’t be distinguished below folk & urban.
- field left out political & demographics factors are ignored.
- In his restudy of that village.

Rural – Urban fringe (RUF):

Blizard & Anderson
Suburbamiation:
Decentralization / Deconfusion
- Manufacturing Industries
  - people More out of city.
  - peripheral area get developed.

Criticisms:
Not only urbanization, rurbanisation.
- This it is 2 way process.

"Ruralisation" concepts
"Peasantisation of cities"
"Axiate hypothesis"
"rural-banciational"
"rural life"

Herbert Gans:
- 2nd to conventional view o/people are in difficult
- People form commonly – meaningful relationship develops in city – commonly based life.
- Urban villages.

Urban villages / Ethnic villages:
Commonly based life – farm a Area.
Cosmopolites combined - no emotional - city base life, self-seeking conspicuous consumer

**Unmarried urban Population:**
- earning money go back to village.

**Deprived:**
- Ethnic minorities (eg: blacks)
- Live in slums / cheap rent blacks

**The Trapped:**
- Though he wish he can’t go back to village.

Typology of urban centres.
1. Administrative/ Centre – for admin eg: London
2. Innovational centre - eg: Silicon Valley, Wyd redad
3. Module productional centres
4. Retirement centres – eg: chandigash

“the define of west”
<”soul of city”>
- Emergency of cosmopolitaion - > define of invisible
- Instrumental relationship -> so define
- Only utilization need is satisfied.

I’s urbanizational as purgrocie urbanizational
- Because all fertilities to only one point
- No divergence of facilities
- Urbanizational is a upper class phenometation
Under urbanisational atnl.
- not properly developed.

Over urbanizational
- urban facilities are lag'g for the
  new sly urban life.

Urban sprawl:
- Ribbon development
  - a scatchy patched low density development
  - no clear cut pattern.
  - Urban areas, process are not organized
  - Here & there development.

Theories of Urbanization:

Concentrate zone theory:
by Burgers B
“The city (edited by Park)

CBD -> Cultural business district
Transition -> transition from betterment to
Zone worse.

Transition zone
Houses of labour
House of middle class
Computer class

→ Chicago school of urban.

Sector Model theory:
- by Homer Hyat
  - no concertino zone but zones based on land tent pattern.
  - Residential rent pattern.

Multiple nuclei model:
→ Harris & Ullman
- have difficult centres & grow into a large city in difficult pattern.
**Exploitative model:**

by William Bungs

- higher important groups
- better housing facility (intermediation journal)
- low income group – pay make tax & death tax
- expenditure

**Social Area Analysis theory:**

-> R. A. Murdei

- Domestic servants
- Palace
- Commoness
- Outcaste

1. Economic status
2. Family status
3. Ethnic status (caste hingeritic religion)

**Socially stratified model:**

-> S’joberg

**Urban Manageriation:**

-> R. E. Paul

-> Managers take care of scales resources of the city such as commodities, education.

**Urban Social movement:**

-> Manuel Castells

- This most have drastic changes in s. environment
- Demand of urban services -> social movement -> drastic s. change
**Urban Recycling:**

- Drawing spread of blight areas into good areas.
- Rehabilitation of devilitating area, & conserve the area.
- Clearing the area which can’t be renovated.

**Gentrification:**

- Displacement of old people by new professionals.

*Louis Munford*

- “culture of cities”
- Take view of

*Patrick Geddes*

- ‘cyclical urban growth’.

- reject

*Oswald Spengler*

- ‘Organization’

- Community life

- Eopolis grow Metropolis Megalopolis
  - Division of labour
  - Agriculture
  - Trade
  - Urban center
  - Class division
  - Intellectual development
  - Showy life
  - Display
  - Decline

- Aggrandisement

- Tyranopo his
  - Emergence of dictator
  - Arts will destroy
  - War

- Necropolis
  - Disease outbreak

- Spengler

- Given by

- decline of the city occurs after megaloperhi
- “birth of the city will entitle the death of the city”
- There fore west Declines.